WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1878.

# The Intelligencer.

bwatter for that fact) we may call it a very hitable sheet. It can and no doubt will improve in several particulars. Mean-

The editor of this paper returned last Fri averening from a two weeks' trip to the West, visiting in that time a portion of Eastern Kansas, along the line of the Ft. Scott & ight railroad, and stopping a few days en or a sale at the present rates. test Chicago and Kansas City. In the limited space of a newspaper article it add not be possible to go into details

ers of people have left the cities, aborof the country has been effected. Every train arriving at Chicago from the

one of the and from there and Southern Iowa to Omaha, and the mine to Onincy, and there connect- business. other great line, which extends from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, having a ability to successfully compete ras not a railroad in the State of Missouri sas, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada are been admitted as States, and several el from the public domain. Where was a trackless waste at that day, a diren net work of railroads is now to tates had then only 26 millions of people st 46 millions now; Chicago had now. There were then only 18,374 miles in the Union against 80,os. II. Benton, almost

solitary and alone," was lifting up his

the Pacific. Now we have three Pacific market millions of acres of new soil, and tens of millions of bashels of corn, wheat and other cereals, mying nothing of hogs and cattle. The wealth of product thus added to the county in a decade is incalculable. The great le is now, and must be for an indefinite time to come, its depressed commercial value. Vast amounts of it go to waste -perish, as it were, on the spot of its ori--for want of a remunerative marlet. It will not bear transportation to the seaboard, and there is no ade quate demand nearer home. An effort recently made to float it down the Missouri by barge lines via St. Louis New Orleans, and thence to Europe, West Indies and South America, but the project has not thus far taken permanent shape. It is said that great efforts will be made in the near future to thus utilize not only the Missouri river but the upper Arkansas river, and by these means to put the immense producing capacity of Kan Ms. Nebraska and the Indian Territory into market. As things now stand, our rountry is overproduced, not only in the way of breakstiffs. And yet, with all this, we are somewhat in the condition of England, as described by one of her statesmen, who said that "although England was black with the smoke of her coal, yet her laborrs had not enough of it to keep themselves warm, and although her car was dianed with the noise of her looms yet her people had scarce enough clothing to over their nakedness." With all our over their nakedness. "With all our over their nakedness." With all our over their nakedness. "With all our over their nakedness." The coal fleet is having some trouble. The klammitt sunk a boat of coke at Montsconery. The Fred. Wilson No. 2 grounded and two barges of coal, at the Edusters. Three coal fleet is having some trouble. The seven barges of coal, at the Kellusters. Three coal fleet is having some trouble. The seven barges of coal at the Kellusters. Three coal fleet is having some trouble. The seven barges of coal at the Kellusters. Three coal fleet is having some trouble. The seven barges of coal at the Kellusters. Three coal fleet is having some trouble. The seven barges of coal at the Kellusters. Three coal fleet is having some trouble. The seven barges of coal at the Kellusters. Three coal fleet is having almost 6 feet. The coal fleet is having almost 6 feet. The coal fleet is having almost 6 feet. The coal fleet was a loaded flat, drawing almost 6 feet. The coal fleet is having almost 6 feet. The coa muntry is overproduced, not only in the

The volume of business doing throughout the West is very great. At Chicago and Kansas City the streets are thronged with vehicles and pedestrians, and everyboly says that an immenso amount of basiness is transacted. The railroad trains bar witness to the fact that immense quantities of merchandise are moving in every direction. Nearly all western roads show increased earnings. The receipts of live stock at Chicago, especially hogs, are tlock at Chicago, especially hogs, are Maw York, November 17.—Arrived—Semething enormous. The pork packing Strs. Spain and Brittania, from Liverpool.

capacity of that city is now 60,000 hogs per day, and the statistics show that during the year ending with the first of this month a sum total of 4,593,000 hogs were packed Think of the steady growth of this busines THE Wheeling News-Letter-the new Sun- at that point, ranging from 22,036 hogs in 1851 up to its present immense propo first issue, (and after making due al- tions. There was one concern that packed 967,678 hogs during the year, and several that packed two or three hundred thousand each. All this stuff is going abroad in im

mense quantities every week, and is wiping out a vast amount of debt held in Europe The only trouble is that it is being sold a very low prices. Mess pork brings less than at any timesince 1856, and the conun drum of special interest at this moment in the West is as to whether it is a purchas

ercial center are much discussed at gonding what is to be seen in a trip of place has been very rapid of late years. At this character, or as to the impressions the close of the war, in 1865, it had but receives from such a changing variety 5,000 people, but by 1870 it had grown to 32,260, and last years' census shows 41,786 Readers of the Intelligencer are familiar The enthusiasts whom we met there, and the fact that a great rush of immittee are not a few, claim that it has now tion to the far west has been going on fully 50,000. Among the leading busines atwo years past, during which time vast merrof Kansas City is Mr. George H. Net tleton, son-in-law of W. L. Hearn, Esq., of ages of the Eastern and Mid- this city, who, as much as any one else the west, or at the new centres of trade depot that now adorns the city, and also the opening of the spacious stock yards. existence with such marvellous rapid- He has his hands full of railroad business This rush still continues, (slightly dished in volume perhaps) and promis- ger or Receiver with four of the principal roads. To him we are indebted for many courtesies during our stay in Kansas City

In this connection we desire also to make mention of our indebtedness to train for the West, North- Robt. Forsyth, Esq., of Chicago, an old that great center to their destination. We have the destination with the destination and the fourth page and tracked West from that city by way of the occupied positions of the highest responsaid, "My position has not changed tosibility in railroad circles in that city. He wards the South. It is the same now as rest lines leading out of Chicago, which is at this time the general freight agent of when I wrote my letter of acceptance, my lefts at Galesburg, Illinois, -one fork run- the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, and inaugural address and my message to Conis, as we notice by the comparative returns of his line, doing a very successful

the railroad traffic of this country, and its lamch that deflects to Kansas City from other methods of transportation. We may (ameron Junction, about forty miles this mention that thus far this year the railbranch crosses the roads have carried to the Atlantic Sea-Essouri on a great bridge and runs into the board 136,116,633 bushels of grain as against 10 Agreement new Union Depot at Kansas against 53,963,689 bushels transported by (ar, theremeeting the system of roads that the water routes. And as, showing the What a wonderful change has occurred in the future to do we may mention in the West in a few years. The writer of that while in 1850 the total exlines traveled through the Missouri ports of agricultural products from this country in the winter and spring of country were only valued at \$123,825,808, procedure, at which time there and in 1860 at only \$295,081,484, yet for the year ending the 30th of June last, they were valued at \$592,475,813. The enor aces as Quiney, Hannibal, St. Joe, Kan- mous crops of the present year indicate that this immense amount will be greatly increased. From this statement the reade can form some adequate idea of the vastpendence Landing, and the Free State ness of our agricultural development in

> Taxable Capital of National Banks. WASHINGTON, November 16 .- In an opinion of the Attorney General, dated Oct ober 16, 1868, he holds that, "In estimat ing the Capital stock of National banks ing the Capital stock of National cause, which is liable to duty, there can not be deducted therefrom the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia which they may own." The liability to duty above referred to the control of the contro

to is that imposed upon National banks by Section 5214 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The opinion applies, how-ever with equal force to the deductivns by banks and bankers of capital invested in United States bonds, allowed in determin-

trict of Columbia, as United States bonds. Collectors, in receiving returns for the six months ending November 30, 1878, and for all subsequent periods, will require the banker or bank officer making the return to append to each duplicate a schedule specifying each kind or class of United States Bonds or Securities embraced in the amount deducted, and the amount of each kind or class so embraced.

THREATENED STRIKE OF PRINTERS. TODEDO, O., November 18.—The printers of Toledo are considerably exercised over what promises to be a serious reduction of rates of composition. Compositors here have been receiving thirty cents for night, and twenty-five for day work. The new management of the Commortal announced management of the Commercial announced to the men that they should be able to pay of the ment they are they are they are they work, whereupon the Typographical Union held meeting, and resolved not to accept the roposed reduction. This is the condition a meeting authorized and the condition of things to-night, although the first paper to be issued by the new proprietors is promised for Monday morning. Both sides have been using the wires freely, one to induce, the other to prevent immigration of compositors.

## BY TELECRAPH.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A Cambridge, Ohio, Defaulter Skips for Parts Unknown--Fessier's Sentence Made Him Feel Unhealthy.

A Bad Start for the Coal Fleet.—The Hor net. Fred. Wilson No. 2, and Panther Get Their Tows Tangled.

A Revolting Tragedy in Washington, County, Pa.

The Attorney General and the Bank Taxes.

gress, a year ago. In my message I said," (and the President read as follows): "It should be our fixed and unalterable de termination to protect by all available and proper means under the Constitution and laws the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to perform.' President read the last sentence with em-

Alleged Embersaling Treasurer Vanishes.
CAMBRIDGE, O., November 16.—The grand jury of this county, after being in session four days, took a recess this evening unfinished. Ex-Treasurer John D. Patterson, who was precognized as a witness against J. N. Carson for fandulently borrowing money from the County Treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county treasury, and who is himself being investigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County Treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County treasury, and who is himself being in vestigated for embership of the county from the County treasury, and the county from the Co

LIFE INSURANCE SUIT. The case of Mrs. Button vs. The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co., for \$5,000, is on trial.

## Washington County Tragedy

PITTSBURGH, NOV. 16.—A terrible account of crime comes from Coal Bluff, Washington county. At that place there lived, until the first of this week, a coal miner named Henry Walls, his wife and eight children. The eldest daughter, aged about twenty-two years, is the mother of a little girl five years old, and the father of the twenty-two years, is the mother of a little
girl five years old, and the father of the
mother and child are supposed to be one
and the same person, viz: Henry Walls.
On Monday last he and the daughter left
home on the 0 A. M. train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, for
Pittsburgh, and at four o'clock in the afternoon took passage on a boat down the
Olio, intending to go to the far West,
probably Kansas. The wife of Henry
Walls was driven to distraction by the bad
conduct of her husband and daughter, and
this morning walked deliberately to the
river, threw herself in and was drowned.
Her body was recovered. The children
the word of the father and daughter and
the deplorable condition, and the excitement in the neighborhood about the sudde flight of the father and daughter and
the suicide of Mrs. Walls is intense.

New York, November 16.—Events of the New Yonk, November 16.—Events of the week in financial circles were important, chiefly for the improving tendency of affairs on the Stock Exchange. The Money market was easy, and ruling rates for Call Loans were 3a4 per cent. Foreign Exchanges were firm and a fraction higher on moderate business. Government Bonds exhibited a marked strength, and prices advanced [a½] per cent. Gold speculation was weak in tone, with sales as low as 100-146. Rallway and miscellaneous specula-1-16. Railway and miscellaneous specula tion was active at intervals, and alt tion was active at intervals, and autoba-somewhat irregular, was in the main high-er. At the opening prices declined [a14] per cent, but this was followed by an ad-vance of 1ad per cent, with Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul and Coal Stocks the leading features in the upard movement. Towards the close West-rn Union showed a reaction of 41 per cent

PARKERSBURG, November 16.—A fire broke out in Thompson & Jackson's stable, to-night about 7 o'clock. The stable was consumed and two valuable horses burned

consumed and two valuable horses but to death. Loss \$5,000.

R. B. Marquis and F. A. Armistead were Marcested to-day, by Constable Mehen, a charged with buying a quantity of nitro glycerine stolen some time since from the dRoberts Torpedo Company, valued at \$150. IT we cans were found in the woods, and five in town, and it is said that the parties have five more in their possession. The Two cans were found in the woods, and five in town, and it is said that the parties have five more in their possession. The —Steamships City of Montreal, from Livparties gave bond to appear next Thursday.

Another Chapter in the Ashiabula Railway Horror.

Cleveland, O., November 16.—The Ashiabula disaster and the subsequent death of Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, are still well remembered. The death of Mr. Collins was almost as great a shock to this community as the accident itself. Relative to his demise a terrible story has just got into circulation here. It is that Mr. Collins never committed suicide, as was supposed at the time, but that he was murdered and his lifeless body placed in the bed where it was found. It was thought that on account of his being Engineer of the road, and therefore responsible for the condition of the bridge, he had become insane by brooding over the terrible catastrophe and taken his own life. But it is said the gentleman who found the body has never believed it a case of suicide, and that J. N. Brewer, Assistant Engineer of the road, is especially firm in that opinion.

Hon. George L. Converse, Chairman of

Taxes.

Strike in the Pittsburgh Glass Works.

Troubles of a Colored Brother in Barnesville, Ohio.

Look Out for a Corner in Oil.

President's Southern Policy in a Nut Shell.

New York, November 16.—A correspondent telegraphs from Washington that President Hayes, when appealed to for an authorized announcement regarding his position towards the South, and his intensity.

month.

The theory is that a party of roughs were hired to make away with the Engineer, and entering his residence at the dead of night, accomplished the terrible deed without disturbing any one, Mr. Collins being alone at that time.

Detectives are now working on the case, and possibly may be able to throw some light on the question, Was Charles Collins murdered;

Zanesville Body-Santchers.

NANESVILLE, November 16.—The bodysnatching sensation is still the topic of conversation here, although the temper of the
people has considerably melted. J. W.
Brown, representing Russell's livery stable, in Columbus, came down to-day and
identified the horse driven by Eaton, alias
Frances belonging to Russell, and says

Pirtsnergh, November 16.—Promptly at 2 o'clock to-day the workmen in the leven flint class houses threw down their tools and walked out. This was expected, ceived their week's pay, and were in-formed by the manufacturers that what tools they had about their factories they tools they had about their factories they should gather up and take with them. There seems to be no hope of an early settlement, the bosses declaring that they mean what they say, and will not accept the terms." No trouble has ensued, and none is expected unless some of the houses attempt to start up with "black sheep," as the strikers call them.

A COMING "CORNER" IN OIL.

Several days ago the statement was made that the Standard Oil Company had been removing a great deal of crude oil out of the producing region and storing it in the neighborhood of the refineries, probably with the intention of filling up the oil regions with the speculative oil. The report of the Pipe Lines show that unusually large amounts had been shipped, and it now seems to be understood by the most observant of speculators that the Standard is quietly gathering large stocks in anticipation of a rise in price. As soon as the Standard gets stocked up, with the low-priced oil, the facts in regard to produce the control of the facts in regard to produce turn. It is said by a speculator, reliable y always in his figures, that, with the amount of oil the Standard is carrying and acquiring in anticipation of the jump, its profits will not be far from \$15,000,000. A COMING "CORNER" IN OIL.

TALLAHASSEE, November 16.—The preme Court met to-day in response to a petition numerously signed by citizens, to act on a petition for a mandamus compel-ing the Canvassing Board of Alachua ounty, to make a canvass of all the return of the county, three precincts having been thrown out. Notices were served on the members thereof on the 14th, but they did ward movement. To wards the close vest-from the highest point, and the general list went off [41], but in the final sales there was a recovery of 1? per cent in Western Union and [41] per cent in other past 3 to-day, when the matter was argued and the Court granted an alternative wri of mandamas against the Canvassing Board of Alachua county, returnable Wednesday

next.

Mr. Bisbee gave notice that on Monday he should ask for a writ of mandamus against the Inspectors at Preciect No. 4, Madison county, to compel them to make a return of the election at that precinct. Bisbee claims that he has about two hundards without the latter precinct. if the votes are counted in Alachua county

YELLOW FEVER.

A Brave Lady Physician Dies of Fever
-Total Deaths in New Orleans Foot Up
4,005-The Festilence Still Hangs Round
Interior Towns.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16,-Mrs. M. E. Owens, volunteer physician, who came here in the height of the epidemic from Chicago, died this morning at the Central House. The Picayane says:

"Impelled by a noble desire to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the sick, she left her friends, home, family and kindred, braved the dangers of the pestilence and

left her friends, nome, family and kindred brayed the dangers of the pestilence and toiled here by day and night at the bed sides of the sick and dying, regardless her own comfort and forgetting all risks. She watched and worked with loving fidelity until it came her own turn to be strick en down. Her name will be recorded in the honored list of self-sacrificing philanthe nonored mass of several new parameters, and her memory will be cherished by those whose pains she has alleviated, and whose troubled minds she soothed and comforted."

ated, and whose troubled inmassine social and comforted."

Two yellow fever deaths reported in the last twenty-four hours. Total deaths 4,-003. No new cases reported, but a large number of old cases, some physicians reporting three to four hundred cases treated during the epidemic. In an interview Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health, expresses the opinion that yellow fever is always imported here. He advocates a strict and rigid quarantine, and cites Galveston as proof. He will contend this opinion before the American Public Health Association at Richmond. Jacksox, Miss., November 16.—B. F. Glennin, telegraph operator, died last night. Two new cases reported to-day.

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A telegram from Greenville, Miss., says.
"Fever still lingers. The total deaths to date is 377. The Relief Committee is involved in debt. The Young Men's Christian Association will do all it can to relieve the needy."

GREENVILLE, MISS., November 16.—Four deaths of yellow fever yesterday, all of them refugees from near here. DELTA, IA., November 16.—Samuel Cohn, a merchant, died here to-day of yel-

City, Penn.

Mahanoy City, Neven.

Tible accident occurred at this place about three o'clock this afternoon. A short time before that hour the small engine Gem, which is a combination of a passenger car and engine, and which is used by J. H. Schansen, Superintendent of the Mahanoy and Shamokin Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Rallroad, in carrying him and other officers from one office to transact some business. Whil there the engine exploded with fearful re sults, carrying death and destruction in path, the result being three persons k

he was thrown about twenty-live tea and escaped with slight scalp wounds.

A man named Mercer, of Philadelphia, standing at the depot waiting for a passenger train, had his leg badly injured.

Charles Conrad, a young man, was

Chartes Conrad, a young man, wis missioner General McCormick and forward lightly injured by flying missiles.

The explosion damaged the roof and ther parts of the depot very much, while ne engine was blown to pieces. The externent here over this sad affair is territe. The fathers and mothers of the little. The fathers and mothers of the little. The fathers and mothers of the little. citement here over this saa man't is considered. The fathers and mothers of the little innocents who were so maimed and killed give vent to their feelings in tears of anguish. The bodies of Engineer Brascius and Conductor Trout were taken to their homes at Tamaqua and Mahanoy Planes. The rest of the killed and badly wounded reside here. This is the third time Mr. Olhanser has narrowly escaped death while riding in this little engine, it having twice jumped the track while he was on board. The cause of the explosion was the blowing out of the back sheet of the boiler. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the bodies of the victims to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, November 16.—The Thomp Dean left at sunset with 2,000 bales of c Dean left at sunset with 2,000 baies of cot-ton, 1,200 sks cake and 20 people, and has a full carge engaged below. The iron steamer Chauteau took 3,000 bales of cotton from Helena, and has 3,000 to take at Arkansas city, and will go into New Orleans with a full load. The Donnally

Orieans with a 101 load. The Donanity passed here at suuset drawing 7 feet, adding 200 bales cotton, and has no room for more. She took nothing this side of Cairo. Bad weather, made her lay up every night. The A. J. Baker passed south with two barges last night, having filled out with corn in Madeira Bend; rate, 16 cents per laundred. The Keokuk, with two barges hundred. The Keckuk, with two barges of stone, arrived from the Ohio this even-ing. Cons. Millar left at dark with 25 peo-ple, 150 bbls oil and 100 bales cotton. Our ple, 150 bbls oil and 100 bales cotton. Our levee was covered with freight to-day, and business is very active. Private advices announce a rise in Arkansas River, both at Little Rock and Fort Smith, a swell of 18 inches being reported at the latter point. The Manunelle is under way for this port, with a full cargo of cotton.

A Steeping Car Burned.

CUMBERLAND, November 17.—A lamp overturned in a St. Louis sleeping car on the B. & O. west bound express at two o'clock this morning, about seven miles east of this place, setting fire to the curtains. There were thirty-five passengers on the car, several of them ladies and children. All escaped in their night clothes, losing all their small baggage, money and jewelry. No one was furt, The car was destroyed. A number of the passengers were New Orleans refugees returning home.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Congressmen Flocking to Washington.

Preparations for Taking the Tenth Census of the United States.

Called Bonds of 1865---Money in the Treasury

Sherman Buys His Gold Direct from th Mines, and Pays in Greenbacks.

CONGRESSMEN ARMVING.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Members of Congress are arriving daily, and by the end of next week nearly one-half of the entire number will be here to make arrangements for their accommodation durants on the control of th

A meeting of the Special Committee of Congress, to consider the subject of the necessary legislation to provide for the taking of the tenth census of the United States, will meet at the Capitol next Mon-

BONDS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in the following five-twenty bonds of 1865, the interest to cease on the 16th of February, 1879. The following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865:
\$100, No. 14,000 to No. 142,000, both inclusive.

dusive. \$500, No. 99,001 to No. 102,000, both in-

lusive. \$1,000, No. 193,001 to No. 197,000, both Total coupon bonds, \$2,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the leasure of the United States after the 1st

ay of July, 1870, as follows: \$50, No. 2,486 to No. 2,493, both inclus \$100. No. 19.151 to No. 19.222, both in

TREASURY STATEMENT THEASURY STATEMENT.
The Treasury now holds:
United States Bonds to secure National
bank circulation.
U. S. Bonds to secure public deposits.
U. S. Bonds deposited on ecount of subscriptions to the four per cent loan.
U. S. Bonds deposited for circulation for
the week ending to-day.

Company of the treatment of the week ending to-day.

Sational bank circulation outstanding,
currency notes.

PURCHASE OF GOLD DIRECT FROM MINES.

lations concerning gauging and proving of spirits while at artificially high tempera-ture, also the ruling which forbids the heating of the cistern room by artificial

ferers.
Secretary Schurz let this evening for St.

Louis.

Governor Fremont, of Arizona, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, expresses the opinion that control of the Indians there should be transferred to the willten.

dians there should be transferred to the military.

The Treasury Department has begun the purchase of silver bullion at Denver, Col., ior greenbacks.

Supervising Architect Hill, in his annual report, says \$209,651 were expended on the Chicago Custom House during the year, and the balance available September 30 was \$439,038. At the St. Louis Custom House \$380,102 was expended during the year, and \$285,999 remained September 30.

More False Reports.

New York, November 16,—Reports in the morning papers that Stewart's body had been found are untrue. New York, November 17,—The stories about the body of Siewart being found in Hoboken or in Wehawken Cemetery were laughed at by the police officials as redicu-lous. Superintendent Walling character-ized them as "scandalously false." No new arrests were made in any of the pregrave robbery. The prisoners, Whalen (or Vreeland) and Burke will be examined in Court to-morrow. They were arrested as suspicious characters capable of doing the deed. The police and detectives are all busily engaged in hunting up clues, but the clues and rumors of the body being re-covered appear to be getting exhausted.

## Carriage Manufacturers Suspend.

Carriage Manufacturers Suspend.

MOINT GILEAD, O., November 16.—
Pressed by the hard times the firm of Carlisle Brothers, carriage manufacturers,
heretofore considered impregnable in a
financial point of view, has been forced to
succumb, and they to-day suspended work
altogether and discharged all their hands,
intending to wait until the times cased.
The firm has a large branch manufactory
in Delaware which seems to "stand the
storm."

# A \$100,000 Legacy with a Terrible Reservation. WHITEHALL, MICH., November 10. - Wm.

cream saloon at 735 Woodward avenue, has fallen heir to \$100,000 by the death of an uncle in England; but according to the provisions of the will if he does not marry conclusions. The suggestion that the fra-Washington Territory Republican.

San Francisco, November 17.— The latest election returns from Washington Territory, give Brentz. (Rep.) 1,500 malority, give Brentz. (Rep.) 1,500 malority.

Lord Salisbury Talks on the Fish Ques- ampled can only be accepted on the hy

Washington, November 17 .- Lord Salis-

Washingtons, November 17.—Lord Salisbury. In reply to Secretary Evarts' dispatch concerning the Halifax Fishery Award, after recalling at considerable length circumstances which led to the organization of the Commission, and quoting the decision given by the majority of the Commissioners, says:

"It was not without a most thorough and laborous investigation in the question submitted to their adjudication that a majority of the Commissioners arrived at the decision quoted, and it must be observed that the whole of the proceedings were held in strict conformity with the terms of the Trenty of Washington, whilst the award was given by a majority of the Commissioners in the very terms contained in Article 22 of the Treaty. In the dispatch which has been communicated to Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Evarts seeks to invalidate the award, which is the root of this exhaustive investigation, upon the ground that in estimating the claims, Great Britain's Commissioners must be assumed to have taken into consideration criemumistion that in estimating the claims, Great Britain's Commissioners must be assumed to have taken into consideration circumlate that they were deliberately preparing an insoluble controversy between those by whom the treaty was to be executed."

Lord Salisbury enters into a long argument in support of his position, and concludes as follows:

"If a jury were constituted on the principle that the plaintiff should choose one-third the diseast of the cost of an action at law. Had it been known five years ago that an award would be prevented by the dissent of one of the members, and an arbitration constituted to the Treaty of the Commissioners in the very terms contained in Article 22 of the Treaty. In the dispatch which has been communicated to the Treaty of the Treaty o The Emphatic Point in the President's missioners must be assumed to have taken into consideration circumstances which the treaty of Washington had not referred to them. There is nothing on the face of the award which gives any countenance to the supposition that the Commissioners traveled beyond the limits assigned to them by the treaty.

which the treaty has not recognized must necessarily, in his opinion, have been in-ected into the calculation.

necessarily, in his opinion, have been injected into the calculation.

Mr. Evarts proceeds to give in detail the consideration by which, in his judgment, the result arrived at should be tested. He gives his reasons for believing that mackerel is the only fish to whose capture in the waters opened by Great Britain any value should be assumed, and that no account is to be taken of herring, hallbut, cod, lake, pallock or bart fish. He computes the number of mackerel which the United States fishermen have caught within the three mile line during the years of the treaty, the period of which has expired, and infers from itthe numbers which they are likely to catch within the same area during the interval which remains, and concludes this branch of his argument by estimating on various hypothesis the profit which the United States fishermen are likely to have made, rom the mackerel which they have probably caught. On the other side he estimates at a very high value the profit which the British fishermen havederived from the opening of markets of the United States and concludes that the sum fixed by this award isso much that the sum fixed by this award is so much ernment can only explain its magnitude on assumption that the committee has mistaken the question that was referred to it. That Mr. Evarts' peasoning is powerful, it is not necessary for me to say. Nor, on the other hand, will he be surprised to hear that Her Majesty's Government will still retain the belief that it is capable of refutation, but in their opinion they would not be justified in following him into the details of his arguments. These very matters were examined at great length and with conscientious scrutiny by the Commissioners, whose award is under discussion. The decision of the majority was given after a full hearing of all considerations that either side was able to advance, and that the decision within the limits of the matter submitted to them is under the treaty, without appeal. The argument of Mr. Evart's amounts to this: "I should review their award upon the question of fact, and particularly the computation referred to them." He contends that the sum awarded is excessive, and that, therefore the award nust have been are

solely upon the ground of the conclusion arrived at by the arbitrators on the very indicovardio, proceeds Exposition, which they have expressed their views upon the facts, which they have felt bound in that capacity to maintain. Their computations have been materially different in method and result from those which the American counsel sustained, and which, in part, Mr. Exarts reference in his dispatch. Their interpretation, which they have given to the law before the river, Col., this annual node on the sever, Col., this annual node on the gite eyear, prember 30, the series of the collect the control which they have been of the opinion, and have insisted with all the force of argument their agents could command, that fifteen millions was a legitimate complement 30, the series of the collect that claim nearly by two-thirds. Having formally engaged to submit this matter to arbitration, Idon't think that this opens to them to inquire how it was that the Commission came to form an opinion on their claims so widely different from their own; still less can they admit that either side is entitled to treat this difference as a ground for assuming that the arbitrators have injected into matery were also as redicused characterial servers. On the server of the serv they admit that either side is entitled to treat this difference as a ground for assuming that the arbitrators have injected into their judgment considerations which the treaty did not authorize them to entertain. Her Majesty's Government can only accept now, as on other similar occasions they have accepted before, the decision of a tribunal to which they have soleminly and voluntarily submitted. At the close of this dispatch Mr. Exarts refers to considerations which ought not to pass over with close in the observation. Though he does not place it in the first rank among the objections which he mises against the award, as he calls attention to the fact that the award of the Commission was not unanimous and that in the Treaty of Washington no stipulation is in this case made that the decision of the majority is to be binding. The opinion that according to the Treaty of Washington the Fishery Commission was incapable of pronouncing any decision unless its members were unanimous is one in which II ef Majesty's Government are unable to concur. It is not difficult to produce from the text books, even of very recent date, authority for the doctrine that

which Her Majesty's covernment are unable to concur. It is not difficult to produce from the text books, even of very recent date, authority for the doctrine that in international arbitration a majority of the arbitrators binds the minority unless the contrary is expressed. I am not aware of any authorities who, in respect to international arbitration, could be quoted in a contrary sense, and it would not be difficult to show by reference to cases in American as well as in English courts that the same rule has always been judicially aps.

same rule has always been judicially ap-plied in the case of arbitrations of a public

pothesis that they were deliberately pre-paring an insoluble controversy between those by whom the treaty was to be exe-

place that the Award was need to be prevented by the requirement of unanimity. Aelieving in the agreement with the majority of the Commission that they were to be heavy losers by the exchange of concessions contained in articles 15, 19 and 21 of the treaty, they nevertheless have for five years allowed those concessions to come into force, trusting to the compensation, which the Commission sions to come into force, trusting to the compensation, which the Commission would give to them. That they have done so is sufficient proof that they did not anticipate the construction of a treaty which would make the delivery of an award almost impossible. A valuable property has actually passed into the enjowment of others and cannot be recalled. The price to be paid for it was to be determined by a tribunal, agreed on between the parties. Is it inconceivable that they should have deliberately constituted a tribunal for this purpose, in which the decision could not be wholly prevented by dissent of a member nominated by the party to whom the property had cassed. Reciprocating cordially, the courteous and friendly sentiments by which Mr. Evarts' language is inspired. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the United States Government will not, on reflection, see in the considerations which have been advanced.

the Commissioners have arrived I have, &c., To John Welch, Esq.

Sr. Louis, November 16.—Quite an ex-citing four-pared boat race took place on the river opposite the city this afternoon, between the Madre and St. Louis crews, between the Madre and St. Louis crews, for a wager of \$250 a side, made by Clay Sexton, Chief of the Fire Department, and J. A. H. Johns, President of the Madre club, one-half the money to be expended in gold medals for the winning crew, This course was from the northern wall of the

course was from the northern wall of the arsenal up stream to stake bouts about one hundred yards below the bridge and return to the starting point, distance six miles.

The contest was close and spirited throughout and resulted in victory to the St. Louis crew by half a length. Time, 47½ minutes.

The St. Louis boys used their boat the H. Clay sexton, while the Madre's rowed in their shell, Bob Ingersoli. The river bank was crowded. About 25,000 persons were present.

Deadwood, November 17.—John Cole arrived here last night from Inyan Kara Mountains, and gave himself up to the sheriff, stating that he had shot and killed a man named George Houston, in self-defense. Witnesses to the affair say that Cole was justified in killing Houston, as the latter began the quaarel, and fired a rifle shot at Cole, who returned the fire with a fatal result. Houston was from

Hilmois.

The telegraph line from Deadwood to Fort Keogh, Montana, has been completed. This line opens Central Montana and the Yellowstone up to communication with the outer world with the Black Hills and

connects.

The jury in the case of the Territory vs.
George W. Bell, charged with the murder
of Charles E. Lake, of Chicago, rendered a
verdict of acquittal.

## Marine News.

Marine News.

San Francisco, November 16.—Sailed—Steamer Gaelle, for Hong Kong via Yo, kohama. Her treasure list: Trade dollars \$134,510; Mexican, \$150,859; gold coin and dust, \$13,033; fine silver, \$870,079 69.
Bosron, November 16.—Arrived—Steamer Bulgarian, from Liverpool.
London, November 16.—Steamships Amerique and Baltic, from New York, arrived out.

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